C) The role of education
D) Government support plans
E) How it affects health
F) Long wait for first job
G) Learning through experience
H) Technology replacing young workers

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

1. In many countries, it takes months or even years for young people to find their first job after finishing school. Some graduates apply for hundreds of positions before getting an interview. This slow process often leads to stress, disappointment, and a loss of motivation.

2. Across Europe, Asia, and Africa, more and more young people are unemployed. In some places, one in three people under 25 is without work. Experts say the problem is worse now than it was ten years ago, and it may continue to grow if no action is taken.

3. Young people without jobs often suffer from more than just financial problems. Many feel useless, depressed, or socially isolated. Studies show that long-term unemployment can lead to mental health issues and make people less confident in the future.

4. Some governments are creating special programs to help young jobseekers. These include job training, career advice, and help with writing CVs. In some cases, companies are given money if they agree to hire young workers and teach them on the job.

5. Not all learning happens in the classroom. Some experts believe internships and part-time jobs are the best way to prepare for full-time work. Young people who get real-world experience early often find it easier to succeed in job interviews later on.

6. In recent years, more teenagers and young adults have started their own businesses. With the help of social media and online tools, some sell handmade products or offer services. While not all startups succeed, this path gives them a sense of independence and purpose.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 14

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.
There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them.
You cannot use any heading more than once.

List of headings

A) Moving for better jobs
B) Overcrowded and expensive
C) Cities growing too fast
D) Challenges for newcomers
E) People leaving big cities
F) City life and culture
G) Jobs that migrants take
H) Helping migrants settle in

MIGRATION AND CITIES

1. Many people move to large cities because they hope to find better jobs. In smaller towns or rural areas, employment can be limited. Cities often have more industries, businesses, and services, which attract young people who are looking to start a new career.

2. When too many people move to a city quickly, it can become difficult to manage. Traffic increases, housing becomes expensive, and basic services like schools and hospitals are often not enough. These fast changes put pressure on both the city and the newcomers.

3. Migrants often face problems when they first arrive in a new city. They may not speak the language well, or they might not understand the local customs. Finding a place to live and a job without a strong network can also be a real struggle.

4. Some organisations offer support to new arrivals. They help people learn the local language, fill out job applications, or find temporary housing. These programs are important because they make it easier for migrants to adapt to city life and contribute to their new community.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. In most cities, migrants work in many different areas. Some find jobs in construction or cleaning, while others work in restaurants, delivery services, or as drivers. These roles help keep cities running smoothly, even if they are not always high-paying.

6. As cities grow larger and busier, not everyone wants to stay. Some people move away from big urban areas because of high costs, traffic, or noise. Instead, they choose smaller towns or countryside life, which can feel more peaceful and affordable.

Exercise 15

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.
There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them.
You cannot use any heading more than once.

List of headings

A) Gaining skills after school
B) Online courses for adults
C) Employers support learning
D) Learning for personal joy
E) Returning to classrooms
F) Not only for the young
G) Learning improves confidence
H) Too busy to study

LIFELONG LEARNING

1. Many people think learning ends when school or university finishes. But in today's world, adults often return to education later in life. Some study to change careers, while others want to keep their minds active as they get older. Learning is now seen as a lifelong process.

2. Thanks to technology, adults can now take classes without leaving home. Online platforms offer courses in languages, business, and even art or cooking. These flexible programs allow people to study at their own pace, no matter how busy their schedule is.

LIVEWORKSHEETS